NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

M'OLELLAN'S ARMY.

Skirmish with and Defeat of the Rebels

One Thousand Prisoners and Three Batteries Captured,

Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teazer.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR JAMES RIVER

Strength of the Rebels, Their Position and Skill.

GEN. WOODBURY'S ENGINEER BRIGADE.

What Services They Rendered in Saving the Army Buring the Recent Movements.

The Confidence of the Troops in Gen. McClellan Increasing.

Recuperation of the Army of the

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Seventy-five Thousand Men.

Interesting Details of the Escape of the Seven Union Officers, Prisoners at Macon.

These is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. We are assured by General McClellan of the excellent spirits of the men.

All was quiet up to eight A. M. to-day.

The President has nominated to the Senate Generals entrelman, Summer, Keys and Fitz John Porter to be Generals in the regular army and Major Generals of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the

Simpson, of the Fourth New Jersey, reported killed in the battle of June 27, is safe, but a prisoner at Richmond with his staff.

The Star of this evening says:—

A distinguished general officer of the Army of the Po nac was in Washington this forenoon, on his way to learning the extent of the damage received the enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, om the nature of his position in the service, perhaps ofter than any other Union officer. He estimates they

cat in killed, wounded and otherwise rendered hors de whole army in and about Richmond an, conveying inquiries relative to the fate of ers and others believed to be wounded and

tion to permitting McClellan to obtain any inkling

Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday

and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillery men, horses, &c., and doubtless bound up the river.

took one thousand re'es prison re and three small talleries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining the list of billed to our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed, or

counded and taken prisoners.

For the last two days the rebels have shown but little position to fight, and yesterday relinquished their

The steamer State of Maine left Fortress Monroe last evening for New York, with 342 wounded soldiers on When off Smith's Island, about thirty miles out, she broke some of her machinery. She cast anchor and sent back a boat for a tug, which towed her back to the

Fort this morning.

The damage is trifling, but, for want of conveniences for repairs here, the machinery will have to be taken to Baltimore for repairs, which will make a delay of three or four days. The Daniel Webster will take her wounde lo New York, and will probably leave this port to night Harrison's Landing, with five hundred sick and wounded They will also leave to-day for New York. The lieutenant ais wounds. He was on board the Spaulding.

James river and brought down to Harrison's Landing

We learn by the hospital steward of the United State Chasseure that only one officer of that regiment has been Liured, and that is Captain E. Benard, who is comfortaole and on his way home. The regiment has lost on

Our Potomac Army Correspondence HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4, 1862. The Pourth in Camp-A Rebel Attack-Our Troops Cap-ture the Attacking Party, Guns and All-The Sick and

Stightly Wounded-How They Reached the Jam & River-What W & Dene for Them-The New Jersey and Mas sichusits Props in the Battle, de. do. The glorious Fourth found the men in camp too busy to pay much attention to its celebration, and beyond the

the army continued up the James river without opposition from the enemy, who do not appear in any force before us, and the general impression is that they have fallen back again to Richmond, to prepare for our ad-

Vesterday they planted a couple of guns on the Charles City read, and attempted to shell our camps; but nearly salt fell short. It was, however, annoying, and it was etermined to put a stop to it. Accordingly a detachment was sent out to attack thom, which succeeded in flacklying the rebels and taking the two guns and about avellunated of the infantry which was supporting the stillery. Since that the rebels have been very quiet. Befone the army I folia old camp, those of the sick and

counded whe were able to travel were told to make the ly starte fron Saturday night-come with cristches, some with canes, and others getting along by supporting each other. Most of them reached the James river or Monday night, and birouacked near Epping Island, in a beautifulreceived such attentions as the circumstances of the pass would allow. Here they remained until Wednesday morning, when they we e sent to Harrison's Island, as soon as it had become sufficiently light to travel. Hardly and they commenced their tedious march before the rain 'ell in torrenss, and the roads began to work up into soft nud, which, from its slippery, clayey nature, rendered ais march, although but of a few miles, one long to be remombered by these weary and for twore invalids.

Arriving at the house near the landing, they found the only accommodations for them a large lawn extending both from front and rear of the house. Temporary

tions of the past four days.

Meantime the large dwelling and the two adjoining buildings had been taken by the surgeons as a hospital, and as far as possible a system introduced for the care of the cick. Here the worst of the cases were treated by Dr. Bradley, who had come around from the White House with his medical department. In this he was ably as

Dr. Reed, of Grover's brigade, and several of or surgeons
As fast as the cases could be attended to they were ent on board the transports and sent North. While the medical men were thus engaged, and a corps of nurses was being organized, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, chaptain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, volunteered his services, which were gladly accepted by Dr. Bradley, and no was placed in charge of the feeding of the men. Some had pails full of ceffee, buckets of soup, boxes of bres fishness surrounding, to devote himself thus constantly and untiringly to the relief of the misery and suffering which were on every side.

and untiringly to the relief of the misery and suffering which were on overy side.

Another individual, whose name I did not learn, happened to have something like a dozen new wall tents in this charge, which he, ignoring all red tape, immediately had brought into the yards and put up for the reception of as many as could be got into them. With these were as many "dys" or second coverings for the tops of the tents. Temporary shelters were made of these by using the boards from the fence to make a support for the centre, over which these flys were struched, thus making accommedations for a few hundred more. By to morrow night it is hoped the wounded and sick will all be comfortably cared for.

The First New Jersey brigade suffered terribly in the battle of Friday, the 27th, one regiment (the Fourth) being entirely cut off, the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Chaplain and Quater master being the only commissioned officers left. Colonel Simpson is known to be a prisoner taken in the of the more recent fights states that he saw the romnant of the regiment being marched towards Richimond as he came up with a body of reinforcements for the rebel army. It is known that Colonel Tucker was killed and Major Ryerson wounded and made a prisoner.

Colonel Wymau, of the Sixteenth regiment Massachu-

marched towards Richmond as he came up with a body of reinforcements for the rebel army. It is known that Colonel Tucker was killed and Major Ryerson wounded and made a priscorer.

Colonel Wyman, of the Sixteenth regiment Massachustra Volunteers, was shot through the heart while cheering on his men. Lieutenant Colonel Meachan was wounded at about the same time, as was Adjutant Meriam. The regiment, left thus without field officers, stood their ground, and whan General Grover ordered the First to make the charge, which they did so gallantly, a large number of the Sixteenth fell in with them and joined in the charge. The loss in this regiment will amount to about eighty killed and wounded. Colonel Cowdin, of the First Massachusetts, was taken down by a stroke of the sun during the engagement and carried to the rear. He is still suffering from the effects of it, and his recovery will require a long period of rest. Major Chandler, of the same, regiment, was wounded and left on the field. Lieutenant Colonel Wells being detached to command another regiment, the command devolved upon Captain Baldwin, the senior captain, who handled the men with great coolness and bravery. This regiment was the first in the fight at Bull run and has seen the hardest service since that time. Company H made the famous charge at Yerktown upon the rebel lunette occupied by two companies of the Nineteenth Virginia. It was again in the battle of Williamsburg, where it rendered efficient sorvice, it boing, with the Second New Hampebire (another noble regiment), assigned to act as skirmishers to pick of the 25th. After the fight of Menday it Macked only one hundred and sixty muskets.

NEAR HARRISON & LANDING, ON THE JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1862.

Interesting Statement of Rebel Prisoners—The Rebel Topy at Richmond Amount to Troo Hundred Thousand Men-The Report of Jackson's Death Said to be a Rue The Farts in Regard to the Crossing of the Chici ahoming and of the White Oak Swamp by the Rebels, in Pur-zuing Our Army-Eminent Services of General Wools bury's Engineer Brigade-Critical Condition of the

Tetimenial to Major Dimmock, &. . . de. by our own surgeons who remained with them, and the hundred prisoners, who were brought off as the army reto a place of safety. Among them are a number of offi cers. Before they left I found an opportunity of conversing with two officers-a colonel and a captain-fre whom I derived information. They are gentlemen of frequently to visit the Northern cities, where, esp known. Their statements were made with every appear ance of candor and honesty, and seem to me to be worth;

They state that long before the evacuation of Corinth roops from Beauregard's army began to arrive at Rich mond, and that they continued to arrive steadily unti hat event took place, by which time 50,000 had arrived; and that subsequent to the evacuation 25,000 more arrived from Corinth; that these 75,000 troops are the flower of Beauregard's army, the best troops of the old army of Manassas, and that they have not, as a gene ral thing, been engaged in the late battles, nor in th pursuit of our army on its retreat, but are held in reerve. That the whole number of troops at Richmone amounts to fully 200,000. That General Lee has the chief command, and General Beauregard, General John ston (before his wound) and General Jackson were the commanders of the corps d'armes under him. In regard to the report of General Jackson's death, they speak of it in such a manner as leads me to think it is a mere ruse, and that old "Stonewall" will again turn up at some unexpected point as good as new I infer from what these officers say that the eight fort or earthworks on the north and east of Richmond, and distant therefrom some two or three miles, are not o any great strength, and are not mounted with any very heavy guns. They rely mainly, for the defence of the batteries in the James river, and upon the fighting of their troops. They are puffed up beyond all measure by the late repulses which the Union troops have me with, both at Charleston and Richmond, which they attribute more to the fighting qualities than to the num bers of their troops. They say, however, that they have serves at hand, so as to place fresh men in battle at any moment when those who have first engaged have be ome weary. They declare that it is an utter imposar bility for the Union army to take Richmond either by and or water. By land, on account of the number of their troops; and by water, on account of the defence of the James river. Of the latter, Fort Darling is only one. Besides this fort, three iron batteries have al been erected, mounted with heavy guns, and casemated

amount of labor, and so much time, that it can never by done under the lire of their guns; and no vessels can pass while they remain.

During the whole of the seven days' contest our troops fought bravely, and drove back the enemy at many points (as, for instance, when General Heintzelman charged with a large portion of his corps); yet, it spito of all this, the general result is at present in favor of the enemy. The Chickaboniny has proved no barrier to their pursuit of our weary and declinated columns. Gen. Woodbury's Engineer Brigade remained behind till the last moment, destroying and blowing up the bridges. But the robeis have engineers as well as we. They have besides, what we have not, an intimate knowledge of the topography of the country, and they know of many fortis and gasses across the atream which are unknown to us. The consequence has been that their engineers very quickly rebuilt the bridges, and while part of their army crosseden these other parts crossed by the fords. Thus they kept close on our rear. The Union engineer brigade obstracted all the roads through the great White Oak Swamp, and so electual were their labors in doing so that Gen. Heintzelman publicly declared that they lad saved the army. What he meant was that the obstructions which our brave engineer placed in the roads through that swamp so delayed the pursuit of the enemy that our army effected its movement in safety. But the horders of the obstructions, and sought our new paths by which others might be avoided, so that by Thesday night they were ready to cross the swamp with whitever force they pleased. Before that time, however, our army had reached the James river, along a space of five miles, where we are comparatively after. The related in my last letter, our army is now marsed on the left bank of the James river, along a space of five miles, where we are comparatively after.

lam's New Position-The Army Recuperating Rapidly

The storm which rendered our approtwo of our existence here a constant and arduous struggle with mud, having passed away, and the aforesaid mud having mostly dried up, we are again enjoying a reasonable degree of comfort. and an excellent defensive position. A bend in the river forms a point of land across which the gunboats can pour a cross fire, and thus assist in repelling any attack which might be made by the enemy before we are prepared to resume offensive operations. nunication by water is easy and convenient, and it is, that formerly occupied. The enemy evidently has in doubt as to what sort of an entertainment it was to which he was invited. Still the rebels followed us up most perseveringly, although beaten in every engage ment. The battles of Monday and Tuesday were m back and clear off the field: still the immense forces to renew the centest within a day or two. It was quite evident that they intended to worry us out by a series of fights rapidly following each other, even if defeated and repulsed time after time. This their easy communication with Richmond and their large force would enable them to do will be renewed at the proper time the onward march to Richmond. The Thursday's fight was a most desperate manifested a perseverance and determination which in pense it. Not appreciating the movement in progress, they doubtless supposed that General McClelian had been forced to retire, and was endeavoring thus to save a pertion of the army. Day before yesterday they sent down atrong reconnoitering force to feel our position here. The c was an exchange of artillery fire for some time but no general engagement. We took a number of prison

and since that time have not troubled us. The army is engaged in establishing the differen camps, and in resting and recruiting its energies after the severe labors which it has undergone during the past eight days. We shall doubtless occupy this position for the present, and our next movement will be towards brief period, as our approach from our present situation

The national appiversary was celebrated yesterda; the gunboats in the river, and by the parade and inspec the gunboats in the river, and by the parade and inspec-tion of the troops in the different divisions of the army. They presented a very fair appearance, and were as enthusiastic as ever. Generals Martindale and Butter-ield, of the First and Third brigades of Gen. Moreil's division, made short but sufrring and patrictic addresses to the soldiers, thanking them for the valor, devotion and discipline which they had shown, and expressing their confidence that they would yet witness the result of their labors in the re-establishment of the authority of the old flag and the suppression of the unholy and traitorous effort for the disruption and destruction of the nation. The soldiers responsed enthusiastically, and the cheers were almost deafconing. The best, of feeling exists in the army, and the only regret feit or expressed is that we cannot at once march upon and capture the rebel capital.

is that we cannot at once march upon and capture the rebel capital.

During the afterneon Gen. McClellan visited all the divisions, and was received with continued and enthusiastic cheering. The men have not lost confidence in their commander, and certainly he has had no reason to have confidence in them.

Reinforcements for the army are coming forward, and the skies once more look bright and clear. The end is discernible, and we shall, I hope, soon resume our on ward march to Richmond.

Most of the sick and wounded soldiers have been sent North, and the sanitary condition of the army is very good. Its material has been tried and not found wanting, and the country may well be proud of the Army of the Potomac.

Among others who have gone home sick is Profe Lowe, Superintendent of the Balloon Department, has been ill for some time; but his services could no well spared until now. He left on Thursday, not balloon arrangements and corps are left in charge Capt. James Allen, a good officer and an excent zeron

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 5, 1862. Our Chances of Reducing Richmond Greater than Ever-The Determination of the Troops—The Fourth Michigan— Their Losses—Col. McQuade Safe—The Fourteenth New York and Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers—Gen. Butter

and missing have been fearful. Each day there has been a battle. It is not my intention now to go into the details, for these have already been given in the HERALD. There is this consolation, that in each engagement we have come off victorious, and that the surety of getting into Rich losses have saddened, but not discouraged. Our men en-listed in the war expecting to fight, expecting icases; they have fought, and they will continue to fight till the enemy are beaten and confess the vic tory, till the rebellion is cleanly wiped out and the Union restored. They will do all this. What can they do more! Confidence in General McClellan is increased by the recent battles, and this is saving everything. What more neral McClellan's plan, and that changing the base of operations was the only plan to be adopted, carrying

with it a guarantee of success.

I have but just now learned that the brave Colene Woodbury, of the Fourth Michigan regiment, is no more He fell, as he wished to fall, at the head of his regiment His last words were, "On, my brave boys." A more earloss, gallant officer was not in the service. This regiment has been terribly cut up-fifty-three killed, one hundred and fifty-eight wounded, and thirty-three missing. Among the officers killed was Captain Rose, Company A, who was specially complimented by General McClellan for his gallantry at New Bridge. He was formerly principal of the Union Academy at Monroe, Michigan. In his company was a large number of his former pupils, eleven of whom are among the list of killed and wounded. Captain De Pue, a talented young lawyer, is among the killed. He was as brave as he was talented, and as much beleved by his men as he was brave. Among the wounded are Adjutant Farle and Captain Spadding—the latter erroneously reported killed. Both these galiant officers left to-day on recruiting service. They say they will return within thirty days with the complement of the regiment restored.

Celonel McQuade, I am glad to know, escaped unharmed, aithough in the thickest of all the fight. He is tomporarily prestrated by sickness from fatigue and exposures, but in a few days will be able to join his regiment. This regiment, too, was most badly out up, having lest over two hundred men. Dr. Churchill, surgeon, was taken prisoner while taking care of the wounded, as also was Dr. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon of the Fourth Michigan, who preferred capture to leaving his wounded men. Michigan. In his company was a large number of hi

Fourth Michigan, who preferred capture to leaving his wounded met.

The Ninth Massachosetts regiment has suffered the severest loss of any regiment in the division. Their loss away is not no nearly half the regiment. Colonel cass, their brave leader, who was shot in the shad, is still havering on the brink of the grave; but the probabilities are now that he will recover. He was suffering from a severe attack of sickness when he went half action; but he was very unwilling to let his mon light without shading the dangers of battle with them. And, then, there is the Sixty-second frainsylvania fregiment, of the same brigade. This has suffered severely, likewise, with the other regiments in General criffin's brigade. The fact is, there are not men enough left in the brigade to make two good regiments. And in all the dangers they passed through General Griffin was forement.

Too much praise cannot be given to General

dangers they passed through Goneral Grillin was fore most.

Too much praise cannot be given to General Butteagled for gallactry. He perilled his life-repeatedly. Once he rode forward close upon the enemy and planted the colors of the Forty-fearth regiment with his even hunds, which had been stricken down. Two balls passed through his har. Young Fisher, his sid, was shed dend while riding by his side. His entire brigade suffered severely, having lest forty-dive percent of most, including Colones stockon and McLons. P. ince to Jouville was so pleased with the netion of General Butterfield as the field that, on retiring from the

General Morell's division has suffered greatly; but in suffering it has shown the stuff it was made of. Captain Auchmety and Lieuteannt Williams, of General Mo-rell's staff, each had a horse shot under him. Lieuten-ath Batchsider displayed great gallantry and coolness in the care of his amnualition train, and preventing it from failing into the hands of the enemy.

QUARTERS, SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., (EIGHTY-SECOND N. Y. V.,)
FAIR CARS, Va., June 26, 1862.

Whereas, it having pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove by death our friend and brother soldier, Major J. Judson Dimock, of the Second regiment New York State Militia, we feel it not only our duty, but mournsoldier, and to express our regret that the wish nearest his heart could not be gratified—of seeing this wicked

Resolved, That in the death of Major Dimock the service has lost an able and accomplished officer, society one of its brightest ornaments, and his brother officers a friend and companion whose memory will be cherished as one of the brightest pages in their recollections of this

Migned in behalf of the officers.
H. W. HUDSON, Lt. Col., Commanding.
Capt. T. W. BAIRD, Secretary.

FORTRES MONROE, July 5, 1862. The Sutters—General Dix's Order—'Avaunt and Quit My Sight' — And They "Skedaddled"—Capture of Gueril-Their Statemen's-Semething Interesting About Pittsburg Landing-Murder of Lieutenant W. S. Bliss, of Michigan-Manner of Their Escape-The Weather-Cheering News from the Army-The Evening of the "Fourth" at

The exodus of the Jew and Gentile sutlers and robbers. who left us last night, leaves us in peace and quietude. It was performed quietly and in a perfect manner. General Dix ordered the Provost Marshal to clear the ranche, and Lieutenaut Duval and assistants notified per sonally all who were to go, and gave them up to to-night them went up last night, leaving only a few here, who could not get away. All the sutlers' wagons were orde:ed over Hampton bridge; but a few were sent up on imore boat. The change within the past twentyfour hours has been wonderful, and by to-night all will be gone. Now look out for lies in relation to our posione outside of our lines that which does not seem at all him if he is not a sutler. I think this move of starting off these vagabonds will be of the greatest benefit to our army and to the public at large, and it is time a stop was put to these cormorants stealing the hard earn-

Yesterday the day was fair for a drying up of the mud which so embarrasses the movements of our troops. Rumore were rife here last evening that the enemy attempted to push themselves on our lines early yesterday morning, but were repulsed with terrible shaughter. It appears that a portion of the prisoners brought down termed, "farmers by day and soldiers at night." The colored portion of the prisoners-and there were quite a number-are charged with belonging to the same gang. They were sent to the Rip Raps. The others will be sent to some place not yet decided upon. The Daniel Webster arrived last night, and will go up the river to-day. We will have all our sick and wounded away from James river in a few days, and then we will be better prepared

We had no news up to a late hour last evening, although we looked bourly for an arrival. Persons here, who have come down within the past forty-eight hours tell us we may expect another excitement in time for the they want in advancing, and in proper time we will do that same thing. If things go on just as the programme calls for, it will not be long before the rabels will rue the day they so far forgot themselves as to get so far from their base of operations. It is no easy matter for them to transport even their meagre supplies from Rich-mond to their army.

By the arrival of the supply steamer Massachuseits at the place last events we have the very interestivation.

By the arrival of the supply steamer Massachusetts at this place last evening we have the very interesting narrative of seven Union officers who encaped from Macon. Georgia, in a most wonderful manner. They traversed a distance of several hundred nulles before they reached our gunboats on the seaceast. The following are the names of the escaped prisoners:—
Lieut. G. W. Brown, Twenty-third Missouri.
Lieut. M. J. Camp, Twenty-third Missouri.
Lieut. H. W. Mayes, Ninth Kentucky.
Lieut. G. H. logan, Fourteenth Jowa.
Sergeant J. N. Rhodes, Fourteenth Jowa.
Sergeant Milton Rhodes, Fourteenth lews.
These gentlemen are perhaps the most intelligent and cute men whose adventures it has been my lot to chronicle.

These gentiemes are perhaps the most intelligent and cute men whose adventures it has been my lot to chronice.

Lieut Camp has furnished me with the following details of their capture and subsequent escape. He says that they were stationed at Fittsburg Landing, and on the morning of the 6th of April a despatch informed them that the enemy were within three miles, and advancing. At eight o'clock in the morning they engaged the enemy and fooght hard until half past five o'clock P. M. when they were surrourded and captured. There were two thousand and seventy who fell into the hands of the enemy. That evening they were taken ax miles towards Corioth, and were kept standing up all night during a heavy rain. In the morning each man was served out with one small cracker. At five o'clock A. M. took up the line of march towards Corioth, where they arrived at six in the evening rive they remained for a few hours, and then, taking the cars, reached Memphis on the evening of the 8th. The journey was soon recommenced, and on the 16th of April they reached Montgomery, Alabama, having passed through Granada, Jacksan and Mobie, deneral Promise and staff being lot at Seims. The privace were sent to Turcalcosa. At Montgomery they were quartered in a cotton sined, where, in a half famished condition, they were daily subjected to the curses of the citizens and the vise language of the rebel troops. On the 5th of May it was rumored that an exchange of prisoners was soon to take place; but this proved talse.

On the 1st of May a brutal murder took place, which caused the most intense excitement among our men. The facts are substantially these—Licutonian W. S. Bliss, of the Second Michigan battery, being sickly, nad obtained a permit from the Provost Marshal to purchase mik. In going for it a sentry disputed his right, and because he asserted it the sentry shot him in sold blood.

On the 24th of May the privates were son to Chatta.

on the 24th of May the privates were sent to Chatta-

and because he asserted it the sentry shot him in cold blood.

On the 24th of May the privates were sent to Chattaneoga for exchange. On the 30th they were also ordered to prepare to leave for Macon, Georgia, and left the next day on the cars. At seven o'clock they arrived in Common, and on the first day of June arrived in Macon, and were sent up to the Fair Grounds, a camp of instruction, catled Camp Ogiethorpe, which was in charge of Maj. Rylander, of the lenth Georgia tattalion. Heocompied two hours in speechmaking to them, and stated' that the fortunes of war have placed you in my power, and if you conduct yourselves like gentlemen you will receive such treatment as a gallant other vouchsafes to unfortunate prisonars." They found here quite a number of non-commissioned chiceas who had been there since May.

On the 16th of June Lieut, G. W. Brown, Lieut, N. J. Camp, of the Twenty-third Missouri Vointheers, and Lieut, H. W. Mayes, of the Ninth Kentucky Vointheers, agreed to escape that night. The night was dark and storny and is overly way well calculated to sait them in their perilous addertaking. At nine o'clock in the evening Lieut, Mayes started ahead, Brown next, and Camp last. The last had several anarow escapes. At one time a prisoner appeared at the door of a house, and the rays of light from a candlerevealed his position; but, tortianally, the guard did not discover him. Camp met his courrades in the edge of the wooded outskirts, and made the timber, intending to pass around the artillery camp, and thence to the rivor bank about three miles blow the town. The barking of hounds informed then when they were near the pickets; but they were not scented out. Honding the street that passes the Fair Grounds, thoy put on a boid face and run the goundet of the guards, singing "hiske" and whist fing anything but "Yankee Doodno". At the gate of the Fair Grounds they were the streng of house of the fair fromms they may day on the word of the partire from this biostering section of Southan chivalry. Great difficu

larses. They passed for rebel soldiers, and the slaves were alraid of them and gave them the best they had.

At one o'clock A. M. they started, and, having constructed some rude paddies, pushed off with increased speed. They had not gone far before they discerned a beat ahead. They tried to avoid the new comers, but maily hailed them, supposing them to be rebels, and the strangers were of the same opinion. But after much clodging they proved to be runaways, like themselves.

This new party consisted of Lieutenast J. S. A gey, Lieutenant G. H. Logan, Sergeant J. N. Rhodes and Sergeant Milton Rhodes, all of the Fourteenth lowa Volunteers. They all agroed to tie their frail canvast together and share a common fate. The new comers told of the manner of their excape. They procured cloth and made sacks reaembhing bustles, which they filled with rice, flour and dried apples. These sacks were tied around their bodies. Files and a small meat saw, with a little salt, were secreted in their boots. Thus provided, and dressed in rebel uniform, they left the grounds. On passing the gate of the Fair Grounds they were asked by the guard if they belonged to the battation. An affirmative answer passed them out. The four went to the river side at a distance of three miles below the town, where they savered themselves until night; and then, by sawing down with a meat saw a quite good sized tree, they procured a boat and started in search of freedom. Several hundred miles lay before them; but they were as anxious as men could be, and were, in 'act, desperate.

The two boats were now lashed together and fitted with rowlocks. The runaways used moss to muffle them, and the same material for their beds and covering. At three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 18th, they landed, built a fire and cocked some rice. At eleven o'clock they were in sight of Hawkinsville. Here they saw three steamers apparently descreted. Passing the town, on the opposite shore, they escaped observation, although several men were on the bank fishing by the pulled fo

go on shore, they had the following order prepared for inspection:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 12,

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH GEORGIA BATTALION,
CASP OGLETHORIES, MACON, GR., June I, 1862.

Sergeant H. Haynes, with privates Jackson, Smith, Newton, Long, Milton and Johnson, of Captains Bell's and Farker's companies, Tenth Georgia battation, are hereby detailed on detached service (per special orders No. 14, Hoad-quarters, Department at Swammah), and ordered to proceed under command of Sergeant Henry Haynes to execute the private orders issued on the 13th inst. All Considerate forces that they come in contact with are hereby ordered to not modest them, but pass them at pleasure through their these assacing them and they can, in accomplishing a work that with be of vast importance to our holy and just cause. By order,

Major Commanding Teuth Georgia battalion.

L. H Carlis, Adjutant,
All along the river bank they saw poor old men and

All along the river bank they saw poor old men and women fishing for a scanty livelihood, while their friends of the sterner and more hardy sex were in the ranks of

women fishing for a scanty livelihood, while their friends of the sterner and more hardy sex were in the ranks of the rebel army.

On Sunday, the 22d, at eight o'clock A. M., they sundenly came upon two steamers tied up to the bank. It was too inte to retreat, and they pulled boldly by them without seeing a soul on board. They were probably at their breakinst. Three miles below they saw the bridge of the Savannah and Gulf Kailroad, and again sought the friendig shelter of the willows on the river bank. Here they suffered terribly with the mosquitoes, which nearly devoured them. At sandown they heard the drums beat, but wore determined, however, as soon as it was dark, to run the gauntlet of the bridge. They had become desparate men, and were determined to go by it if it should cost them their lives. At dark they dropped carefully down to the bridge. Passing close to it, they heard men talking, but pushed on by the left hand shore. So close did they go that they saw a sentinel on the abutment; but he did not discover them. A picket did, however, halled and ordered them to pull ashore. An answer was given in the affirmative; but they kept their course down the stream, and pulled like demons. After being hailed ence more the picket fired, the ball passing over their heads, and being he. Could load again they were out of the range of his gun. For the next eight hours they pulled for dear life, and at daylight on the morning of Monday, the 28d they were safely stowed away in the camebrake, where they lay all day surrounded by alligators. A fire was made by discharging a cartridge of a pistol into a rotten tree. By this they cooked a scanty med, and at dark pulled for the seasoast, distant about thirty miles. At midnight they passed Barien, but did not see a living being, although the coast and surrounding country were in sait water. At surrise saw Wolf Island, where they hance with some cofficulty, and lay down exhausted to get some rest. It was now Tuesday, the 24th, and the then they pulled for the seasoast as fai meet them. They hailed three times before the runn-ways heard them, when they answered by a yell of joy which caused the rescuers to suspect treachery, and they commenced firing upon the poor feilows, who were afterwards taken on board the guabout, which proved to

These gentiemen speak of a considerable amount of Chion leeting in that portion of the South. They go North to-night, and will soon return to their homes in the West.

This day has been one of splendor—warm and pleasant. Things go on nicely, and we have cheering news from McCleitan. Yesterday the enemy attempted to worry our men with two shell gans. We were "up and at 'em," and captured two guas and about five hundred prisoners. It is generally thought that the rebel army have railen back to Richmond to prepare for our assault, and the troops we may expect to deal with for a few days will be bands of semi-guerilias or pickets in force.

The rebels are in a tight plane, and if McCleilan can now have some fresh men he will walk into Richmond before the month is up.

Since the civilians have been ordered to leave, yarn spinning has gone out of use, and we get plain facts without garmsing fron crockers.

The Fourth was celebrated here last evening in the fortress by a line display of pyrotechnics of various styles, &c. Owing to the presence of so much fixed ammunition and combastible matter here, it would be hardly safe to go into an autside display, and therefore we outsidered a dult day. Commedore dolosborough was over to-day. He looks that and learty; but there seemed to be no anxious wrinkles on his brow.

Captain John Rougers, the Fing Officer of the James river hotilla, is doing the hard work, while the heavy ships and commodores are obliged to lie down here in deap water.

A sodier attempted to commit suicide this morning by jumping from an embrassure of the fort into the moat. He was rescued, and put where he can do so harm to himself or others. He is believed to be insain.

The wounded here are doing very weil, and the solemn diago of the solders' funerals are not as frequent as they were a few days ince. The medical departments everywhere are straining every nerve to provide for our brave men. To night all the divilians are to leave. We are inclined to exclusion.

Hait, pappy day.

When Dix banished them

The feater Captured-The Value of the Prize-All Quiet, de., de.

To-day we hear of the capture of the rebol gunboat Teaser, on the James river. It appears that she came down from Richmond to reconnectre, and had a balleon on beard, made of old silk frocks. This she intended to

inflate and send up to view our camps at Harrison's Landing. The Maratanza being at the time on picket duty came upon the Teaser suddenly as both vosseis wore turning a sharp curve in the river. Of course the Maratanza opened fire on the little rebel, and by a few well directed shots forced her to surrender. One of the Maratanza's one hundred pounder rifle shells exploded directly under the believe of the Teaser, and came within an are of blowing her ap. Fortunately, it did not.

The capture of the Teaser is looked upon sea "big thing," and from all that I can learn it will hasten ope-

Up to half-past three o'clock this afternoon us boats have come down the James river, so that we are entirely sestitute of news. The day has been lonely and utterly leveld of news of any description. It is a Sunday in-

Quits a number of wounded and sick go up in the Palif more boat to-night. They are persons who go home to | | | | the kindly care of their friends

A certain General who was looked for to arrived, but we still have hopes of seeing him before the going down of the sun. The weather is beautiful for his

going down of the sun. The weather is beautiful for trip, and it seems strange he should not turn up. Quite a number of the hespital steamers are here of ing, preparatory to going up the river on their missis of mercy.

A large number of naval officers are here to report their vessels hourly expected. This great point of terest is becoming more and more important. A f days longer and Richmond will be ours.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Fifth New York Volunteers.
Luke Murphy, Co. B, killed.
Pat Cunningham, Co. B, killed.
Corporal Leon O'Liveria, Co. B, killed.
F. Westlake, Co. B, killed.
— Tornay, Co. A, killed.
Corporal Barnes, Co. A, killed.
— Barnes, Co. A, missing.

Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Jerrey Hrigade in the Rattle of Friday, June 27.

First New Jersey Volunters.

Company A.—E. M. Bolmer, killed John Eckard, killed; Peter Brobson, wounded; Marty M. Cavener, wounded; Samuel Korsnan, missing; Michael Kane, missing; Wm. T. Laler, missing; Jacob F. Long, wounded, Samuel Korsnan, missing; Jacob F. Long, wounded, Jawid A. Mapia, missing; James Stonesburg, wounded; David A. Mapia, missing; James Stonesburg, wounded; David A. Mapia, missing; James Stonesburg, wounded; —— Tro abridge, wounded; Hez. Wilton, killed; John Wortley, wounded.

Compuny B.—Lieutenant Parker, missing; Sergeant George W. Earling, wounded; Corporat Charles Kraf, missing; Jacob Whittick, wounded; James Haley, slightly wounded.

wounded.

Company C.—Captain Ephreham G Brewster, killed

Company C.—Captain Ephreham G Brewster, killed

Sorgeant Kearney Smith, wounded, seriously; Sorgeant

Philip Stemphf, wounded, Sergeant Charles Swan, missing; Corporal Wm. Campbell, wounded and missing;

Corporal John Fallen, wounded and missing; Corpora

Charles Roberts, missing; Samuel W. Campbell, missing

Thomas Carmichael, wounded; Thomas Clark, missing

J. F. Gurnat, missing; Isaac T. Insecho, missing; Joh

Maly, wounded and missing; John J. Perry, killed; Jame

Quiley, wounded; James Reed, wounded; Joseph Teafte

wounded.

Quiley, wounded; James Reed, wounded; Joseph Teaffe, wounded.

Com; any D.—Lieutenant Matchen, wounded; Corporal W. T. Bennett, John Geno, Peter Stead, James Flood, illed: Thee. Allen, Thomas Hallen, John R. Wittee, Edward Feho, wounded; Barney Bevlin, missing; Saml. Vanalla, Thos. Burns, Zach. Bruder, Geo. S. Heenay, wounded; Jas. E. Ross, John Sailor, Abm. Armstrong, Wm. Massell, slightly wounded; Wm. Steward, missing; Company E.—Lieutenant Frank B. Holt, wounded; Sergeant Herman, Sergeant Samuel Leesburg, alightly wounded; Corporal Ristlini, wounded and missing; Corporal Fred, Swartz, Killed, George Adams, Joseph Oit, wounded: Benj. Budd, killed; Alfred Clingman, Thes. Datton, wounded and missing; Henry Bucktei, wounded; Wm. Goode, slightly wounded; James Glassby, killed, Raiph Hopwood, Geo. Hobert, wounded; Daniel Logan. A. McHorn, wounded, slightly; Alex. McGay, wounded and missing; Patrick Nolan, Alox Oldham, killed; Thos. Russell, missing; Adam Sherley, slightly wounded; Jans Swartz, Wm. H. Wheating, wounded and missing; Chas. Yenger, killed.

Concentration of the State of the State of the State of the State, John Morris, Janses Farry, killed, James Hurns, Ambrose Boice, Chas. Chandler, Van Rensaeler Tenbrock. John H. Lester, David B. S. Fratt, Geo. Swan, Jacob Gaek, wounded: Sorgeant Blue, John Carrall, Frank Frew, Peter McGowan, Thos. Boyle, missing.

Thos. Boyle, missing.

Com; any G.—Captain Way, slightly wounded; Sergeant later J. Duncan, wounded; Corporal Francis Hughes, severely do; Corporal Chas. Kershan, slightly do; Chas. Stout, killed; James Halberstact, wounded; Sidney B. Caselle, wounded and missing; Cornelius Vanderbilt, wounded Jas. S. Cauley, slightly do; Chas. Webb, Thos. Williams n, Win. McDowed, Win. Messecole, missing.

Company H.—Corporal John W. Stringham, John Borkett, killed; Corporal slohn White, wounded; Win. H. Browning, do., slightly; Jacob Cheslin, Jas. Haggerty, Goo. Homang, Robt. Mctright, wounded; Res. J. Shorts, do., seriously; Jas. T. Wetmore, wounded; Gos. W. Caden, Geo. E. Griffing, Ches. Gruff, Win. Hatwell, Sylvester Hummell, John Jelly, Geo. Mullon, Michl. Murthy, Jas. Rassell Edw. Smith, killed;

Company I.—Capt. John D. P. Monnt, wounded; Sorgt. A. Kirkham, Alfred L. Lincoln, killed; Sergt. Rd. A. Donnelly, wounded and missing; Corp. Chas. F. Hopkins, Tatk. Rooney, Walter E. Way, Jas. E. Foltom, wounded alongo Carpenter, seriously de, and missing; James Baptist, Win. Dewey, Win. Skerry, Joseph Hobson, missing, Company C.—Sergaant Worner, Sergaan I. Wickham, privates McAdams, Win. Vernon, S. Dose, Aug. Schmidt, Charles Scherber, A. Olrame, Charles Merkle, wounded; hilly Nichelas, Ferdinand Haver, missing.

RECAPTILIATISM.

G. Killed, Wounded, Missing, A. Home, A. Schmidt, Charles Scherber, A. Olrame, Charles Merkle, wounded; Hilly Nichelas, Ferdinand Haver, missing.

geant J. P. Frankini, wounded in lett snouther; Corporal Peabody, arm; Corporal Pachton, head and tempic; W. F. Allen, head; James N. Stanger, left side; James Estein, head; A. W. Bavis, breast and arm; R. H. Lippincott, left shoulder; Edward Barber, back and head; Chas. Lanes, leg; John A. Sharp, ankle; Wm. Sharp, arm and shoulder; Nathan Allen, Fredk. Wilson, Chas. S. Jackson and Andrew J. Craig, missing.

Company H.—Opoporal Arthur Merry, Corporal Allen Cowell, killed; First Lieutenant Wm. N. Evans, wounded, neck; Pat. Burns, face; Phillip Shank, left arm; Peter Fox, shoulder and arm; John Bair, collar bone; Edward Tursel; wrist: Edw'd Locke, breast; Jas. Billan, shoulder; Chas. Bressillion, leg; Frank Cowell, hand; John Sewallan, arm; John McLees, shoulder; Adam Adams, Cooper Smith, Jas. Henry, Samuel Martin, missing.

Company C.—Corporal Thos. Aerey, W. H. Miller, John Rogan, Killed; Sergeant Stewart, wounded, arm; Corporal B. Wiley, arm and hand; John Adams, hand; Thos. G. Punbar, hip; Timothy Titus, leg; Theo. Dare, Wm. Benham. Thos. 8. Palmer, John Andrews, Stephen Baker, Captain D. P. Bucking, missing.

Company D.—Wm. Donnan, Jaz. Schoonover, killed; Ciptain Knight, wounded, back; Sergeant Walker, thigh, Bonnel, both legs; A. Berry, leg; A. Groner, knee, Martin Hughes, hip; Wm. Hedding, face; J. A. King, a m; Wm. A. Pries, knee; M. J. Pettinger, Andrew Snyder, face; Robt. Banghu, shoulder; —— Earles, foot; —— Haggerty, leg and back; Chas. H. Titeworth; Chas. Gailigur, Edward Knatt, John Hayward, M. Savacoll, missing.

am; Wm. A. Friee, knee: M. J. Petinger, Andraw Snyder, face; Robt. Bangho, shoulder; — Earles, foot; — Haggerty, leg and back; Chas. H. Titsworth; Chas. Gailiger, Edward Knatt, John Hayward, M. Savacoll, missing.

Comygny E.—First Sergeaut Henry D. Memmeyer. Corporal Geo. S. Morce, David Hover, John D. Hames, C. Miller, Henry Oliver, John Shoppe, Thes. Wilbe, killed; Sergeant W. H. Porter, wounded, scaly; B. Deegan, hand, Jos. Dunnahew, shoulder; John Leiper, shoulder; J. B. McCowan, shoulder: Daniel Simkins, Iore arm. Wm. A. Smith, arm; Orderly Sergeant Tunis, Corporal Henry Mitchell, Wm. Purple, Richard M. Jackson, Alex. Bried, Jas. H. Fried. Waiter Hunter, Arch. Nimmo, Wm. Sutton, Geo. W. Wise, missing.

Converny P.—Joseph Thompson, died in hospital; Corporal H. Burdsell, wounded, arm; Corporal Camblins, shoulder; R. Gronscup, left side; G. Johnson, head; Jas. Clayton, wrint; Thos. Camell, hip: E. Flackston, shoulder; Jas. Wessott, shoulder; A. Alem, elbow, L. McDonald, hand, Houben Barrett, hand; John Ogden, shoulder; Berold, hand; Corporal Marphy, am. Corporal Samuel Harris, neck, Corporal John Garrisch, back, —Lavick, knee; Robert Burdsell, foot; — Bardley, bowels: E. F. Barris, leg. Thos. Roon, hand; John Tyler, hand; Mathew Taylor, leg. Orderly Sergeant Randolph, Geo. Sleight, Wm. Nicholi, missing.

Congany G.—John Deats, John Laderman, Henry Lade., Leyrick, knee; Robert Burdsell, foot; — Dardley, bowels: E. F. Barris, leg. Thos. Roon, hand; John Tyler, hand; Corporal Jacob Crater, atm.; Corporal John Judd, arm, Corporal Hand, John Solla, arm, John Durte, serm; John Haymer, breast; Wm. Latterett, arm. Samuel McGeo. Sleight, Wm. Nicholi, missing.

Congany G.—Sergeant Houng, Daniel Michael Kallery, groin; John Kelly, arm; John Hours, serm; John Haymer, breast; Wm. Latterett, arm. Samuel McGeo, arm; John Kelly, arm; John Burrie, serm; John Haymer, breast; John Kelly, arm; John Burrie, serm; John Leeson, Thomas Myore, Waiter Mundord, Gavin Neison, John Roller, First Leucensta, J. R. Middleton, hand; J. Scho 123